WHOLE NO. 271.

Vermont Enrmer ROYAL CUMMINGS. FF, JOHNSBURY, PT.

C. HORACE HUBBARD, Agricultural Ed'r. P. O. Address, Springfield, Vt.

changed from should be given as well as the new noderest.

In Clubs.—As an inducement for subscribers, to colab together and bring in other subscribers, four cuples are sent fine seven dollars, or at the rate of \$1.75 per copy when four or now are ordered at a time.

Rates of Advertising.—For one or more included.

Communications for the Agricultural Department should be addressed to the Agricultural Editor of Springfield, VI.

See Mr Magwire's advertisement of a and horse wanted in exchange for a musical

Mrs Molly Richardson of Baldwin, Me., planted apple seeds when 90 years old, and ived to cat the fruit thereof.

C. H. Dans, West Lebanon, N. H., sends us cuts of his patent labels for cattle, sheep and other live stock. A very useful article.

We have from Malcolm Me Ewen, Louisville, Ky, a circular describing the Scotch dip, for eradicating scab, destroying ticks and parasites and protecting the wool of

Hon E. D. Musen and O. S. Bliss, presi dent and secretary of the Vermont dairymen's association, issue their appeal for funds for a proper representation of the dairy interests of Vermont at the centennial.

We have tested the coffee filter of O. M. Tinkham of North Pomfret, an ingenious device which insures clear coffee, and is so simple and cheap as to be within

Mr A. A. Magwire puts in the FARMER & new advertisement of his standard musical instruments-pianos and organs. They are among the best, and give satisfaction wherever they go. Mr Magwire is a very accomplished musician himself, and his taste and judgment in the selection of instruments is reliable.

Mr W. C. White of Barre gives the following cheap dip for killing sheep ticks: "Slake one pound of quick lime in sixteen gallons of water, add two pounds of sulphur liable to boil over." Use care in dipping that the liquid does not enter the eyes, cars,

On the 6th day of January, 1875, Mr is not desired. Henry Winslow of Putney bought a yoke of oxen weighing 2,850 pounds. They were fed with a fair quality of early cut hay and about one bushel each of Swedes, until the 9th pounds, a gain of 350 pounds, or 175 each, in 62 days, nearly three pounds a day. Mr Winslow said they could not have eaten corn meal enough to make them gain so fast. He regards an acre of turnips as worth much more than an acre of corn for stock.

Mr M. Fisk of Clarendon Springs inquires if Governor Peck did agree to call an extra session of the General Assembly to provide for the centennial. We do not know. Gov. Peck is not in the habit of making promises of official action in advance. He is quite in the habit of deciding matters fully in his own mind and then acting. Those who have undertaken to change the decisions he has made are apt to complain that he is an obstinate man. It would be a matter of surprise if he acted differently in this matter.

entirely to farm interests, and its scope does ing meal as to forget to see that they are not trespass upon the field occupied by other fed. publications." It gives us pleasure to note The men have many things to see to publications." It gives us pleasure to note the men are many tong the men are many tong to such communities as Verment, but these evidences of prosperity, for we believe well as the women, and let them do their Will weigh two hundred or more. Will the apply to such communities as Verment, but these evidences of prosperity, for we believe well as the women, and let them do their well as the women, and let them do their well as the communities as Verment, but to the cities. To the eight advantages onthat the more general application of science hard work in the cold and leave this light to practice on the farm will result in better pleasant task for the women and children. the desired information. and more profitable farming.

The meeting of the board of agriculture at | money to get the eggs. It learns them to Roshester was a brilliant success. The whole love and be kind to fowls and have care community, farmers and villagers, were en- while young. Train up a child in the way thusiastic in their reception, packing the hall it should go : learn it to love the farm and at every session, and holding on to the last all connected with it. Every day I carry moment. The support given to the meeting, fresh, warm water to them, and it is cruel to manner of cooling his cream and butter, and as well as the others, held this winter, is deprive fowls of water in winter. They truly gratifying. The hospitality of the need it as much as cattle do and will drink people was a spontaneous outcoming of hearts it with as good a relish. A tin pan or iron and hands towards us, which, more than the bowl is a good thing to give water in. The choice viands and restful beds so freely of- frozen water is easily thawed from them, and fered, spoke appreciative welcome. The a pan will hold enough for fifty heas. The farmers of Rochester are intelligent and well children pound or break earthens by laying informed. Such farmers are always eager them on a stone and striking with a hamfor agricultural knowledge, and we found mer the size of beans or pumpkin seeds; and those of this town no exception.

Securing Surplus Honey.

In the FARMER of the 21st inst is an arti ele entitled " How to Secure Premium Honey." The method as given was, I believe to "put two large swarms without queens or comb into a hive filled with empty ectional frames or honey boxes and give one brood comb at one side of the hive, and before the queen is hatched remove the comb and give them another, etc." Now, while it may be best to unite two swarms where surplus is more desirable than increase, the method here given would not, I fear, prove

the best, especially if "premium honey" is

In the first place it would be next to im ossible to put two large swarms, or small ones either "without queens into an empty bive" and make them stay. With care they might be united but it would be necessary tint they have a queen or brood comb at the time or they would not stay in the bive except in rare cases. They might, perhaps

Secondly. I should very much fear that with so strong a colony without a queen, and consequently but little brood, that the honey stored in the sectional frames would

season; as the eggs that would naturally be comb building to good advantage. Near the close of the honey barvest queens may with filled with brood and mature bees, especially the reach of all who love a cup of good if the queen is getting old. Would it cent. not be much more sensible every way, to put the two swarms into a hive already filled the close of the honey season, a few combs with some other hive which has more brood

send you a copy.

board of agriculture are out of the way.

A Word for the Hens.

profit, and if they are properly fed and cared | 1 send you the above statement, not as a for in winter will yield a larger profit than puff for my friend, for he does not seek noin summer. Years ago such a thing as keep- toriety, but as a atimulant to my brother ing a hen laying all winter and having a farmers, believing that if we would give supply of fresh eggs was an uncommon more attention to the improvement and as in Vermont. affair, but now in many farm houses such is breeding of stock and the manufacture of the case, and it is easy enough to do it. butter, learning and profiting by the experi- Fayetteville said. In discussing this question, They should not be allowed the range of all | ence of others that we should hear less of the barns and sheds on the farm (provided that cry that now so often sounds in our ears state. The Western states are new. There that the monthly from which they take their there are many such buildings), but have that farming does not pay. H. C. W. name, has been removed to 13 Chatham | their own quarters where they can be convestreet, Boston, and that the change is ac- niently cared for, and it need not be an companied by abundant capital. "Its ob. expensive place either, but should be warm. ject is to supplement our cotemporary agri. I have the care of the hens, and should as cultural press with a monthly devoted soou think of neglecting to provide the morn- what I can do for a shoat that is lame, and

I enjoy visiting them every day to see that all is well; and the children enjoy going with several times during the winter these earthen pleces are fed to them. many times die or suffer for the Over Rochester mountains, Randolph want of gravel stone in the mountains, thirty miles "as the crow flies," gard. This supplies the lack and is cheap,

which is a very zigzag track, half of the as every one has plenty of broken dishes. way in the teeth of a gale of blinding snow, A supply of old plastering or lime-mortar is behind a steed that left the wind (and the constantly kept where they can eat all they Morgans) behind (going down hill), put us will. Every one knows its against the laws was an opportunity farmers had been wait- eggs by freezing for we always know where depreciates the price, and other branches of use at the West, or in other professions, will growth. ing for too long to neglect altogether, and to find them. China or rotten eggs are used interfered with the attendance at the meet- for nest eggs. In summer if there are eggs ing of the board, though a fair audience was that do not hatch they are kept for nest

pays to take a little extra trouble in winter with hens when eggs bring a fair price.

Mag I. F

For the VERNORY FARMER.

A Successful Farmer. On a recent trip through Franklin county I had the privilege of enjoying the hospitality of my friend Myron Waller of Georgia. mium honey" or even honey that would be In this I think he is successful, as the fig-Pollen or bee-bread is used almost entirely He keeps a dairy of thirty cows, consisting that he cannot afford to keep a poor cow. c profit be removed from the hive if it is well When he first began to test his milk he had several that did not give more than eight per any other state. By the census of 1870 it

He is a good feeder and believes that it pays to feed grain. At the time I was there, cording to the number of acres of improved are swarming), the bees will have filled the tion, and making over one hundred pounds of but this is easily remedied by changing at he gets a current of cold air which works mainly to the more expensive habits of livyear he intends to try the experiment of cooling his room with ice. In one corner of This I believe to be one of the best modes his milk room he has a refrigerator where he of securing surplus honey where increase is keeps his butter and cream, and it is kept so cool that it requires no ice for churning in By the way, Mr Editor, there was a paper the warmest weather. He uses one of Gray's read before the Addison county bee-keepers horse powers, and a hox churn about four association upon this subject, which hy the feet square for churning, in which he somerequest of the association is to be published times churns four tubs of butter at a time. of Murch following, when they weighed 3,200 in the Register. Should you desire it I will He sends his butter to market, and thinks J. E. C. he can do better than by selling at home. [We should be pleased to give the On going into his granery I found a large readers of the FARMER any paper on bin of oats of his own raising, also about bee-culture, which our correspondents can sixty bushels of wheat, eighty of barley and recommend, and will make room for it as a large bin of nice corn, which they have no soon as the reports of the meetings of the trouble in raising on the lake shore as they are not troubled by early frosts. He had just purchased a quantity of shorts at about \$8.00 per ton less than the retail price, owing, I suppose, to the fact that he was a

Irasburgh, February 2.

I wish to enquire through the FARMER has been for two weeks. Seems weak in the back and hind legs. Eats well when she can as get to the trough. Is in good condition. "Young man, go West" was not intended to editor or some brother farmer please give

D. B. WHEELOCK, Barre, Vt., February 4, 1876.

Ice Closets.

In a late FARMER Mr Fassett spoke of an ice closet in his milk room. Will he kindly tell us how they are constructed, and his

Meeting of the State Board of Agriculture. Manufactures and Mining. At Fayetteville, Tuesday and Wednesday, February 1 and 3, 1876.

The meeting was called to order at two o'clock p. m. by C. Horace Hubbard, and organized by the election of Judge I. K. A. B. Franklin of Newlane vice president. The first paper of the afternoon was from M. O. Howe of Fayetteville, upon "The Marita of our State," in which the speaker dealt

industry suffer in sympathy. The principal succeed in Vermout.

I mean all kinds; sometimes giving oats, According to the last census there was a one step further, and say that in five years it the means of dispensing sound and practibarley, buckwheat and corn. Corn is given on the ear. Let them pick at it, because it gives them exercise and is better for them. Wheat is the best of any grain I over fed to produce eggs. In the morning boil potatoes, and while hot mash with them out and corn in the state, and that 200,000 matives of requently do not pay for marketing. or barley meal. Mix with this scraps or a Vermont were living outside the state; a If a man has capital to start with he may few spoonfulls of lard; twice a week mix a number more than equal to four-fifths of the natives of the state within it. These 200, afternoon give grain. My hens are always fat and healthy, yield a good supply of eggs, and are never wild but seem to enjoy it to but there is no good reason why the immitant of the control of the state within it. These 200, and here no many towns. There must be some changes in population, but there is no good reason why the immitant of the control of the second paper of Tuesday afternoon was read by G. H. Houghton of Townshend; topic, "How ought our children who are to be petted. On warm days the door is left open and they go out at leisure. I think it tion the population would have been double its present numbers. Every department of industry would have felt the effect in increased presperity. Our manufacturing facilities would have been turned to account. Bellows Falls might have rivalled Manchester or Lowell. Many of the larger towns might have been cities, creating a home market for the product of the farms; and the farms themselves, instead of bains a draw the corresponding to the product of the farms; and tion the population would have been double the farms themselves, instead of being a drug because of ignorance for nearly every farmer in the market, would have increased in value. will acknowledge the advantages of a good His farm of 300 acres is situated on the lake shore about one-half mile south of the old Georgia dock. Mr Waller gives his whole which have value not bought with money which the emigrant leaves behind. Among it is this love and a desire for their children's attention to the management of his farm and these are friends and the associations surcontain quite too much bee-bread for "pre-dairy, and is trying to make farming pay. rounding the old home, but this view is that they should stay upon the farm, that In this I think he is successful, as the fig-ures which he gave me will tend to prove accumulate more property? Statistics were would not be if convinced that at maturity the keeps a dairy of thirty cows, consisting given abowing that the value of real and as food for the young broad, and when a of grade Shorthorns, Ayrshires and Jerseys. Personal property averaged \$743 to each in-farm would be increased, but they believe dividual in Vermont in 1870, which average populous hive is queenless it accumulates The Ayrshires seem to be his choice, alrapidly. I am sometimes troubled with bees storing bee-bread in boxes even when placed on top of the hive and the hive at the same which was a splendid animal, weighing about the same of the control of 700 pounds. He has taken great pains in mont \$104, which average is higher than in to every other.

Among the advantages which Vern

2. Plenty of wood and timber within so-

7. A pleasant and attractive variety

8. Extensive and as yet comparatively

The manufactured products are much less

than those of Massachusetts or New Hamp-

shire, but the rich soil, abundant forests and

universal distribution of water power indicate

an adaptation for an unlimited manufacturing

industry, the development of which would

add enormously to the wealth of the state.

Attachment to place of abode is one of the

virtues. He will be a better citizen who has

a fixed abode where he means to live and

die. Nowhere in the world can so many

In the discussion which followed the read-

ing of this paper the Rev Mr Burnham of

everything has been built up in a short

time. Iowa has been settled but thirty years,

but now has a population many times exceed-

Prof Seely: If S. A. Douglas was living

now he would pronounce Vermont a good

stote to immigrate to as well as to emigrate

from, Not being Vermont born myself,

wife. Horace Greeley's oft-quoted remark,

did the next best thing-married a Vermont

merated by Mr Howe might be added the

mineral resources of the state. Vermont

has a fertile soil, excels in her breeds of cat-

tle, sheep and horses, and, more than all, the

state may boast of her men. The soil of the

few years the soil becomes unremunerative.

In Vermont the hills are a source of fertility

to the bottom lands, and will be forever.

The valley of the Nile was referred to. The

same process is going on here. We want

farmers to feel that farming is the best pro-

fession, and that Vermont is the best state

state offers greater attractions to the farmer

I bought a hill farm in Vermont. Our cold

winters give us energy, strength and power

which the people of other states do not pos-

we must remember that Vermont is an

blessings be obtained and at so cheap a rate

possesses over the more fertile states is,

venient distance.

natural scenery.

unused water power.

ing that of Vermont.

3. Hard roads.

Another objection would be the entire selecting his cows, and has the best looking any of the other states above samed, and the The agriculturist needs a more thorough prevention of broad rearing so sariy in the dairy of grade cows that I ever saw; says figures also show that this result is not be- general education than any other class. cause of a greater proportionate number of children should be educated alike until they farmers in Vermout. The average value of arrive at the age when it can be decided laid during the first week or two would have the uses a milk tester, and knows the pertime to hatch and the young bees assist in centage of cream of all his cows. He showed me several that gave 18 per cent cream, and also is higher than in any of the other states toward the farm rather than one which will has none that gives less than 12 per cent. above named. By the census of 1860 Ver. fill the professions with second and third rate mont produced according to population more men, which is the result of our present sysbutter, cheese, wool and maple sugar than tem.

By the course of 1870 it The mind should not be educated at the produced in like munner more butter, expense of the body. In this respect our cheese, maple sugar and potatoes ac- present system is defective.

cles. In two or three days, if honey is at night, and two quarts of shorts apiece in the morning. His cows were in fine condi-Statistics were given showing that Vermont farmers afford to support such schools? is a far exceeded the other New England states question which each must answer for himself. empty combs and be ready to store surplus. butter per week. He has sold over \$2,000 try rapidly and of course of fine quality. The only objection to this way would be that the broad chamber would contain too much because of the broad not room enough for the broad. The only objection to this way would be that the broad chamber would contain too much because the leading from the broad not room enough for the broad. The first the past year to his nuit room through which the broad not room enough for the broad. The first the past year to his nuit room through which the broad chamber would contain too much the broad chamber would contain too much the broad not room enough for the broad. The first the past year to his nuit room through which the broad chamber would contain too much the broad that the value of farm productiveness. Instances were cited showing that farmers may become rich in Vermont if willing to practice industry and in the manuer of teaching. In our state we seconomy, and that the value of farm productiveness. Instances were cited showing that farmers may become rich in Vermont if willing to practice industry and in the manuer of teaching. The first productiveness are the past year; the year become rich in Vermont if willing to practice industry and that the value of farm productiveness. Instances were cited showing that farmers may become rich in Vermont if willing to practice industry and in the manuer of teaching. The first per week. He has sold over \$2,000 and the productiveness are cited showing that farmers may become rich in Vermont if willing to practice industry and in the manuer of teaching. The first per week. He has sold over \$2,000 and the productiveness are cited showing that in many instances the showing that in many instances the showing that farmers may become rich in Vermont if willing to practice industry and in the manuer of teaching. The first per week. He has sold over \$2,000 and the productiveness are cited and the productiveness are cited and the productiveness are cited and t honey and not room enough for the brood, lake shore to his milk room, through which there is an unfavorable difference it is owing has never received a student. This will make no difference so long as none are fitted by primary education or dis such a course. Farmers must see to it that 1. An abundance of pure water for man

The general subject of education like that

children to better love and respect the proession of agriculture. Mr Hubbard : In my school days it never 4. Better markets. It is the value of training and development of the faculties reducts, not the quantity, that indicate the rofits of agriculture.

5. Equal distribution of property. In no God had given me. Our whole system needs working up. We need better teachers, who will give the child a better development, one other state are there so few very poor as in that he can use in the occupation which he may follow. It is supposed that if a boy is 6. A healthful climate, free from malarial

honor and dignify our calling, and teach our

oright something clse must be made of him. but if a dolt make a farmer of him. Rev Mr Buroham: We lack facilities i the way of school houses, but more than that we lack good parents. The children have the teacher should encourage the children to bring into the school room an animal, a stone or a plant, and should talk to them in regard to the formation of rocks and soils, and the growth of animals and plants, thereby cre-

ting an interest in regard to farming. J. K. Batchelder : Education iraw out, to set the mind to thinking. The boy who thinks will rise. The farmer who can read, write and cypher has the beginning of an education. The boy when he begins farming must continue to educate himself u regard to the disposal of the agricultural college fund, there not being a single student in the course. With this fund amounting to \$143,000 a school might have been estabished which would have benefited the far mers of Vermont. In such a school the students should be taught just those things which they are to practice through life. The sciences such as botany, chemistry and geology should be taught. The speaker thought the schools of Vermont as good as those of any other state; that as regards property there is more equality than in other states but few being very rich and but few are very poor; that we have as good churches as good morals and as much domestic happi-

ness as any other state. Tuesday Evening

The first paper of the evening was "The meeting by C. Horace Hubbard. This was a West is destined to exhaustion. After a well written carefully prepared paper which will probably appear in full in the ladies department of the FARMER.

The second paper of the evening was fro J. O. Follett of Townshend. Topic, "The Coming Farmer."

poorly desciplined, has looked upon his call- no space will be left unfilled. sess. The farmer can lay by a little here west.

ferred to the instance of a friend going West him. This is an age of progress. There is broadcast to the whole surface of the soil a and owning a fertile farm, but could not get always progress in the mind of the thought-money enough to get back. Another friend ful, therefore the coming farmer must be a are at a distance from the tree. went to Kansas, where with a soil eight feet thinking man. To make him thus our schools deep he only raised two good crops in six must receive careful attention and our chil- which there is endless variety of theory and a large quantity of food. Corn meal is the in plowing in green crops without the applilargely in statistics to show that Vermont is not only a good state to emigrate from, but a good one to emigrate to.

In other states the farming interest has of plenty there was no market, he being in the American heart that the masses must always must receive careful attention and our children be made to avail themselves of all their advantages. The feeling has predominated in the American heart that the masses must any one time, but this little must be a long time. increased in value; in many parts of this obliged to haul twenty-five bushels of coru be enlightened and not subjected to the equalities of beet and butter. Breed- lowed for a great length of time the soil will state it has declined, from want of men to sixteen miles to pay for a pair of boots cated few. From the massess have come the year, requiring no implements but the Morgans) behind (going down hill), put us in a state of mind and body to accept an invitation to the hall of Chelsea Grange, No and this is very important to see they have 62, where the ladies had a dinner prepared pleuty to make shells of. We have boxes elated, so that in many cases the selling \$2,000 who is sharp can succeed, but for the come for the thinking man to make his mark until they are nothing but a mass of rough the for any granger—and that is good enough for any other man. The sledding been wait, sand there is no loss of was an opportunity farmers had been wait, sand there is no loss of description of the sum of the sand that is good enough the piece, the same form was an opportunity farmers and there is no loss of the sand tion which has swept so many away from the board said that the value of our neat stock purpose an agricultural college has been es sometimes seen and caused by the flow state. A better knowledge of facts concern- could be doubled in five years without in- tablished which is now almost a dead letter, dark, unhealthy sap is due more to a dispresent at all the sessions. The meeting was eggs; they will not freeze like new laid ones. ing the resources of the state would have a creasing the number, and without materially and likely to remain so unless the formers of eased condition of the tree than to the

cal knowledge.
Great advantages might accrue to the farners if agricultural stations for the purpose of trying experiments could be established. Meanwhile let every farmer, however small his acreage, start an experimental station of

most healthy and happiest man in the com-

farmer wishes to know, but which he has no ing the first season but not entirely removed for the past; but does farming pay now? time to solve. An agricultural station until the whole surface of the stock is grown These farmers who have been contented with would do this. There are 70 stations in Europe over. and but one in America, at Middletown. Ct. In regard to rising cream, some recommend tual value of each commercial fertilizer should be determined, also the value of different foods for cattle, impure and adulterated seeds should be sampled and tested. Careful experiments should be made to determine what will antidote the potato disease. Questions in regard to fruit raising should nese would be brought up and tested.

his calling. He is continually reaching out for these things, and then he carries on his has a swamp he knows how to make it bear

Opportunities for Young Farmers.' In the discussion following Rov Mr Burn-ham said, farmers might learn much by discussions among themselves, and they might The youth perform experiments themselves.

Wednesday Morning . The first paper was upon "Apple Culture"

In proportion to the money and labor reuired apple culture yields as good returns posure to a norther; or western. Among the hills of Vermont those soils which will produce good crops of corn may safely be planted with orchards, and the preparation of the soil should be that required to grow a good crop of corn, planting the trees where the soil has become well mellowed by one year's cultivation and the cultivation should be continued. Twenty-five feet each way, listance to set, though there is no harm in setting pearer and cutting out a part of the trees when crowding commences. Some recommend digging large holes in which to set trees, but if the soil is in proper condition no great digging will be necessary; a hole sufficiently large to admit the roots without erowding or twisting will be all that is necessary; a deep hole filled with tertilizing material, if the subsoil is a hard-pan, makes a good dish to hold cold water, and stagnant d water about the roots is death to any fruit tree. If necessary to set in an unand apply a liberal amount of fertilizing To this class belongs the duty of material at the time of setting. In procuring trees get good ones from whatever source they may come. Those that have made a thrifty, healthy growth and have been neither forced nor stunted, and the chances are strong bred sires. that those grown near home will, give the the people, they have many things to answer for, but the humbugs do not all come from western New York; as great a humbug as there is in the whole range of fruit growing is that of the crab apple stock for which the people are asked to pay one dollar per tree. The best sized tree to set is one that has grown three and one-half to four and onealf feet and branched; practically this size being better than those much larger, not requiring so much cutting back.

the sound wood. The top of the tree must be trimmed to give it the proper shape and Poetry of Farming," written by Mrs Maria also to restore the balance between the top P. Rice of Springfield and read before the and roots which has been destroyed in transplanting. After the tree is properly pruned, wet the roots which will cause the soil to adhere more closely in setting; then place the tree it the hole upon a small mound so that the roots will spread out in their natural direction, then holding the tree perfectly upright fill around it with the best soil which it is possible to obtain, taking care to place ing himself of the full benefits of the schools | no manure in immediate contact with the within his reach, with his thinking powers roots; work the soil among the roots so that ing as a sort of necessary evil, instead of a tree occasionally during the process, and afthan Vermont. I have never regretted that source of delight, and has felt little inclina- ter the roots are well covered press the earth tion to better his condition. His boy im- firmly down with the foot. After the tree bibes a disrelish for the farm and chooses is set it should be mulched. Try to raise another occupation or seeks a home in the no other crop with the trees unless the soil is well cultivated and manured each year. easier than at the West. The speaker re- The coming former will be what we make In manuring an orchard apply the fertilizer

of time before setting, they must be heeled

in. The broken roots must be cut back to

growth. The coming farmer cannot elevate time is in November, the trees being dor-himself much above the present without some mant and the wounds made at that time sea knowledge of these principles. For this son perfectly. The black cankerous stripe I feed mixed feed the coldest days; by this tendency to check this excessive emigration. | increasing the cost of keeping. I will go the state take the matter in hand and make of pruning. In the selection of varieties,

choose those which are adapted to the local- of agriculture, stating in what manner it was ity. In growing applies for market the fewer formed and the objects it was intended to varieties grown the better, and in the selection of these varieties be guided by the experience of the most successful fruit grower in the immediate vicinity rather than by the picture books of tree agents. For those who are near a large village affording a home union. Continuing he said, here in Windmarket the pelection of varieties will differ ham county we have a diversity of soil, surhis acreage, start at capacitant and the selection of varieties will differ from one who must depend upon a distant face and crops, and we ought to show in market. For home use a greater variety is practical work that our farmers and their market. For home use a greater variety is practical work that our farmers and their families are equal to any in the land in scineeded and should be so selected as to insure families are equal to any in the land in scinitude and full supply of fruit during the year. Trees once, agriculture, and all that appertains to Mr Green of Fayetteville: This is a matter of deep interest. Cramming is not many pleasant matter of deep interest. in other occupations do not tell us how that success has been obtained. The merchant sprouts that start around the seion during is seen in his palace and his store, obtained by means not always honest. As regards the remaining native grouth doubt one-half the farmer they only tell of his educating. We should think, not cram. lay-grafting the whole top in one season, Our books and writers in regard to success custing so limbs more than one inch in diby means not always honest. As regards the farmer they only tell of his rough hards and uncouth manner. The average farmer is the taken during the next, two seasons. But abroad. There is but little mining and but

Mead and Prof Seely and Mr Stedman tractive that their sons and daughters wished heating of the milk, others say cool it. A advised farmers to do their own grafting; to stay at home, make the butter and choese, station would settle this question. The ac- any bright boy of fourteen can do it well.

Mr Hubbard would raise his own trees. perience with tree agents, having bought several five dollar grape vines for fifty cents for the lot and got cheated at that. The good effect of allowing animals to run in the | that their sons and daughters leave as soon nestions in regard to fruit raising should orchard to pick up the windfall fruit was as possible impoverish the soil from want of tested by experiment. Questions like spoken of. The sweet and sour apple was

To change the bearing year of fruit trees make himself by his own judgment, strength it was recommended to remove all the blos-

ter of Townshend. good crops. Instead of allowing his manure pile to accumulate under the caves, he takes herd better fitted for all purposes. This is estate in any locality. The true principle is, care of it. The coming farmer will make more easily settled in theory than in practhe particular wants of the dairy, producing tility, a portion of these having been removed that quality of feed which will cause his with every pound of butter, cheese, beef or

with two or three broad combs, if you have them, and empty comb, and cover the top, and sides if possible, with surplus recepts
and sides if possible, with two or three broad combs, it that he will remain a student through its two more butter, that he will remain a student through its two more butter, that he will remain a student through its two more butter, that he will remain a student through its two more butter, the bring its two more butter, the bring its two more butte may study the principles of science: must read, think and ponder. Farmers must co-operate. There should be an agricultural with breeding stock for dairy purposes he station where commercial fertilizers can be must manufacture a quality of butter and greatest quantity of crops with the least

which will produce the most beef in the of the plant is the ash which results certain breeds which approximate every other farm product, good culture is the in this respect. In selecting breeding stock is deficient in this food the plant will not requisite of success. Should, other things the breeder should always aim at the highest ing equal, prefer a southern or eastern ex- type of perfection. This should be an aufore flank ; these points indicate constitution, a vital point in breeding cattle for beet, which when combined with those prominent points in the hind quarters from we should call a proper type to bread from time the animal could be brought to matu- among the farmers. rity one year earlier than heretofore, much

would be gained. There is a class of farmers in Vermont who raise the same quality of cattle to-day broken sod, dig broad holes rather than deep, which their fathers raised fifty years ago. the average animal of the state. This im- my treatment is worth three under the old provement should be in the direction of the system. Manures lose something by freezbest breed for all purposes, which can be ling. best accomplished by the use of thoroughwith our native or grade stock with the view should be used liberally. Next to this in best satisfaction. Nurserymen and their of producing the best cattle for all purposes, quality is forest leaves. Sawdust or sand agents are often charged with humbugging Shorthorn sires must be used as this breed is are better than nothing. the best for beef and excel in beauty and early maturity, and wherever bred for the dairy have proved themselves equal to any. K. Batchelder: Shorthorus are the best for beef, but in the present condition of in large heaps.

our pastures would prefer the Jerseys for Mr Batchelder: All dead animals should

be mixed with absorbents and utilized. Dry farmer in my vicinity who raises Jersey Commenced fifteen years ago. few years ago the listers could hardly be bard of the board gave an address upon made to believe that my Jersey cows were "The Grass Crop," which has been reported worth anything, but I have made the manufacture of butter profitable. My neighbors, who a few years ago, would hardly have accepted a Jersey cow as a gift, now think to restore our pastures, to which Prof Society very highly of their crosses. With my pres- replied that there can be no complete resto ent knowledge and experience I would not ration but upon some would advise reseeding accept to keep six years a stock of Durham and application of fertilizers.

Col Mead: We are at a disadvantage the Jerseys readily run to boef. It is said with our forefathers in regard to the fertility that the Jerseys are nervous, not easily do- of the soil and are waking up to the mesticated, but with me the reverse is true. fact. Then the firtility of the farms seemed Whenever a hired man is engaged it is made exhaustless. The soil must be made better.

a condition that he shall treat my cows There is not a commercial fertilizer that kindly.

There is not a commercial fertilizer that will do this. Ashes are the best and safest stock, but can see good in other breeds. the grass crop on my farm by my system of Improvement is often delayed by the bigotry saving and applying manure and by reseedof breeders. He who wishes to improve his ing to grass in the fall. We cannot keep so cattle must select from those that have been great an amount of stock in our pastures bred a long time is the development of the quality desired. It is a principle of nature with which to fertilize them. Would top-dress that everything tends to deteriorate, to grow with lime, plaster and ashes. There is no poorer. For dairy purposes, whatever the country that will develop better animals than speaker cited instances of successful dairying grow grass than corn. The manure required with different breeds. The idea that a cow to fertilize one acre of corn will be sufficient consumes food or yields milk according to for four acres of grass. Have received benesize is a great fallacy. Good cows consume fit from plowing in a crop of buckwheat but best food for butter; would feed it in con- eation of other fertilizers we do not add anynection with bran.

J. O. Follett: We need a breed that com-

ers should strive for this object.

Col Mead : Breeders can product a distinctively American breed of cartle. An experimental farm would accomplish the ob-We need not go to England forever for our breed of cattle. A cow which will yield 150 pounds of butter per season is worth several times more than one which yields but 100.

Mr B. commenced by referring to the board | Prof Seely.

in the past is proved by the many pleasant one seion should be allowed to remain per-maneutly in each stock. The weaker one these homes and of this surplus capital have unity. manently in each stock. The weaker one these homes and of this surplus capital have Prof Seely: There are many things the should be cut back to retard its growth dur- been made from the profits of farming. This their farms, kept up their buildings and discussion which followed Col fences and made home so pleasant and atimprove the soil, lived within Mr Ware of Fayetteville related his ex- used their brains as well as their hands, and will say that farming does not pay. The population of the county is dim The second paper of Wednesday morning It is said that there are 300 of these in the second results are being deserted. It is said that there are 300 of these in the second results are second results. many farms and homes are being deserted

turned to pasture and growing up to wood. The breeder must first decide upon the For the wealthy farmer to buy out his neighobject to be attained, whether it shall be bor and annex the two farms, thus breaking tice, and must be determined by the tion. In consequence of long-continued culfarmer's own judgment, and by the quality tivation and a neglect to supply the requisite of his land. If he wishes to breed for dairy amount of plant food in the form of manure, purposes alone his farm must be suited to the soil has lost some of its elements of ferproducts to command the highest market other product sold from the farm. Our pasprice. Then his keenest discrimination and tures have deteriorated, and how to restore choose which will command the highest expense without permanent injury to the market price or he will fail to convince the soil. Every person should study the nature public that he is a successful breeder.

In the selection of the class of cattle and inorganic matter. The inorganic part least time, there is a better chance of suc- burning. The organic part is that which cess than in any other because there are passes away in burning. Plants obtain their inorganic food from the soil thrive and such food must be supplied. application of fertilizing material in such mal of moderate size, on short legs with a quantities and condition as the soil requires, fine head and neck, full in the crops and with the best of cultivation, will insure the largest crops. As manure is of the first farm must be saved, and by shelter and the which the use of absorbents preserved in the best conmost valuable meat is taken, makes up what dition, one cord of manure well cared for being worth more than ten cords from which for heef purposes. Such an animal if well all the ammonia and soluble parts have been fed will give good and early returns. As lost by evaporation and leaching. In addithe end of all cattle is beef the farmer should | tion to the farm manure, purchase all the breed such, as when they are no longer lime, ashes, phosphates and plaster that can wanted for the dairy or work can be made be afforded, and use them where they are into a good quality of beef. It the farmers needed. The formation of farmers' clubs in of the state would work for improvement, many towns for the discussion of matters the quality of cattle would be much improved. | pertaining to the agricultural interest, and If twenty pounds could be added to the the establishment of town and county fairs weight of each creature and at the same show that there is intelligence and prosperity

Col Mead: My barn cellar is 45 feet square and nine feet high. Here are mixed the different kinds of manure, where it remains over one season. Before applied to the soil manure must become thororoughly disintegrated. One load of manure under It is not a good practice to draw out and expose to the weather in large heaps For the purpose of crossing Good muck is a first-rate absorbent and

> Prof Seely : Dry earth from the garde is a good absorbent. Mr Green of Favetteville thinks there is no loss in drawing out and leaving manure

hard wood sawdust is a good absorbent. After the conclusion of the discussions upon Mr Batchelder's paper C. Horace Hub-

During the discussion following, Mr Bat-

Mr Hubbard : I am a breeder of Durham | fertilizer that we can buy. Have doubled eed, we must select good cows. The Vermont. Think it is more profiatble t thing to the soil which has not been taken from it, and though of present benefit if foldeteriorate.

> Mr Hubbard : Brakes must be destroyed by repeated mowing during the season. neglecting the plowing in of green crops to our hurt.

The attendance was very good, the people showing great interest in the subject under consideration and taking lively part in the discussions. The people of Newfane entertained the members of the board and other The first paper of Wednesday afternoon was upon "The Agriculture of Windham County," by I. K. Batchelder of Townshend.